

1.5 Motivation and spatial memory

Any nervous system starts with just two parameters:

1. Motivation
2. Spatial memory

Motivation sets out as motivation for self-replication. When motivation develops, it can take more complex forms. An early addition would be motivation to self-preserve. Obviously, self-preservation is often conducive to self-replication. But because self-replication reigns supreme, nature is full of examples of self-annihilation for the purpose of self-replication. Furthermore, nature cannot make exact copies. Some copies are improvements, and others are deformations. Self-destructive motivation without a benefit for self-replication or group selection are common short side branches in evolution.

Spatial memory is the second original component of any nervous system. Even primitive organisms like the roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans* with a nervous system of just 303 cells exhibit it. The original capability embedded in spatial memory is the use of information on favorable conditions for self-replication, and, in extension to self-replication, self-preservation.

Spatial memory is biological fairly straightforward. Storage is in constructs of proteins or other molecules that are shaped as images of the outside world. Not photographic images of course, but representations of data, which can include all kind of sensory input, plus, by association, information that is derived from other data that is already stored.

Motivation and spatial memory interact, and in this process, images of the world that are stored in spatial memory are evaluated, first on a simple scale from worst to best. This evaluation is then translated into motoric impulses, which are the origin of behavior.

While the encoding of motivation itself has probably seen comparatively less development to optimize its functionality, the brain's spatial memory that represents the outside world (a map in a rather conventional sense) has an almost unlimited potential for improvement. The highly differentiated emotional tagging of the image of the outside world, for example, allows extreme differentiation in motoric response. This is why humans, with the most differentiated nervous system, rule the world. The more meaningful the spatial images of the world that are stored in a nervous system, the more benefit is derived from corresponding motoric responses.

Arthur Schopenhauer's main work had the title "The World as Will and Representation". And the first sentence states: "The world is my representation."

Reword this in more scientific terminology, and you get: The World is Motivation and Spatial Memory.

Motivation and spatial memory, and the manner in which the relationship between the two translates into action, are at the base of human existence and all intellectual capabilities we may possess. This is a central theme of Kreutz Ideology and is evident even in mundane topics, such as an evaluation in what part of the world we may expect the best sex.